The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY, June 29, 1799.

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

May 3d, 1799.

SIR,

Please to publish in your paper the enclosed act of an act entitled, "An act to extend the time heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, &c." and continue once a week for three months from the date hereof.

We are, Sir, yours,
DANIEL BRODHEAD, S. G.
JOHN HALL, Secretary,
FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.
} Of the Land Office.

To Mr. SCULL, *Pittsburgh.*

An Act to extend the period heretofore allowed for applying for Donation Lands, and to regulate the mode for authenticating claims thereto.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the time allowed for applying for Donation Lands, shall be, and the same is hereby extended to the first day of September next, and that all lawful claims now filed and suspended, or which shall be filed previously to the said first day of September next, shall be considered and allowed in the manner herein after directed.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That before any such claims shall be allowed, the same shall be presented to the Comptroller General, Register General, and Treasurer of this Commonwealth, who shall enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and whether the same remains unsatisfied; and thereupon transmit to the Secretary of the Land Office a certificate stating that the claim ought to be allowed or rejected, as the case may be, which certificate shall be conclusive.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Officers of the Land Office shall advertise in the public papers of Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh, the time limited as aforesaid for presenting claims for Donation Lands, and shall proceed after the first day of September next, to draw lots in favor of all such claimants as shall have duly received as aforesaid, a certificate of allowance from the Comptroller General, Register General and Treasurer, upon the principles, in the manner, and with the powers specified in the act entitled "An Act relative to Donation Lands, &c. passed on the seventeenth of April, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That on the first day in May, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the powers herein given shall cease, no lots for Donation Lands shall afterwards be drawn, and the residue of the land heretofore by law appropriated for satisfying claims to Donation Lands, shall revert to the Commonwealth; and be disposed of in such manner as shall be directed by law, in relation to other lands the property of the state.

CADWALADER EVANS, Junr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved, April 11, 1799.
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Attention, Hatters!

One Thousand
MUSKRAT SKINS,
For Sale, at JOHN IRWIN's Store.
Pittsburgh, June 19, 1799.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, before the Hon. Alexander Addison, Esq. President, and his Associates, Justices of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Ward, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the acts of assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors, the Court order, that the said prisoner be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of September next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and direct that notice of his application be published in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Gazettes, each three weeks, the last of which shall be at least fifteen days before the time of hearing.

By the Court,
JAMES BRISON, Proth'y.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the books containing the accounts of the late partnership of Haigh and M'Gill have, by mutual consent, been deposited with Andrew Richardson, Esq. for the purpose of recovering the monies that may appear due upon them, those who are indebted will please call at his office and pay off their respective balances previous to the first Tuesday in July next, otherwise it will be necessary to put them in a train for collection by the ordinary process of law—it is however hoped that it may not be necessary to pursue a measure which must be not only disagreeable but expensive.

HAIGH & M'GILL.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1799.

N B. All those who may have accounts against said partnership will oblige us by presenting them previous to that time, that said late Partners may have an opportunity of discharging them.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Tuesday of July next, the following described property, viz.

A certain Tract of Donation Land, in the Sixth District, No. 104, on a branch of Sugar creek, containing 500 acres, known formerly by the name of Captain Brady's Tract. Taken in execution as the property of John Garden, at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land situate on the east side of French creek, containing 150 acres, which was surveyed and returned for the Holland Company, on a warrant in the name of Thomas Clifford. It is the second Tract above the division line between Reese's and Power's District. Taken in execution as the property of William M'Clenachan, at the suit of Samuel S. Mahon.

Lots Nos. 33 and 36, with the appurtenances, situate at M'Kee's Port. Taken in execution as the property of Obed Davis, at the suit of Thomas B. Patterson, assignee of John Redick.

A portion of Out Lot No. 22, appertaining to the Borough of Pittsburgh, adjoining John Mosman and others, containing five acres.—Taken in execution as the property of said John Mosman, at the suit of John Wilkins, Esq.

Lot No. 9, containing 4 acres and 137 perches and Lot No. 16, containing 4 acres and 20 perches; also part of Lot No. 22, bounded on the west by part of said lot sold to James Birney, and containing in front about 20 feet, be the same more or less, and extending back about 80 feet, be the same more or less, also part of Lot No. 223, bounded west by lot No. 224, and eastwardly by part of said lot the property of Eleanor Rice, containing in front on Second street about 30 feet, and extending back about 80 feet, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of William Earls, at the suit of Samuel Meeker et al. and to be sold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, June 19, 1799.

To be rented for a term of years.

A TRACT of Land situate on the waters of Jacob's creek, in Fayette county, on which is erected a Fulling Mill, in complete order, with the necessary utensils, and in a good neighbourhood for business. There are about 35 acres of clear land, 10 of which is good meadow—Possession will be given the first of September next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises

MATTHEW HARTFORD.

June 8, 1799.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber four weeks ago, a Milch COW, entirely a pale red colour, with a black nose and bag, long and slender make—was purchased towards Greensburgh. The above reward will be given to any person who returns her to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

June 10, 1799.

Just arrived and for sale, a quantity of Excellent
FINE SALT,
at JAMES O'HARA's.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A LARGE, handsome two story Stone House, situate in Second street, there are three rooms on a floor, two good garrets well plastered, a spacious stone kitchen and parlour, with two good chambers, a spacious passage leading from dwelling house to kitchen, very convenient for a summer room, an excellent cellar under the whole. The premises will be sold low and payments made easy. For terms apply at the Post Office. Pittsburgh, May 10, 1799.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS there are a number of unseated Tracts of Depreciation, Donation, and Warranted Land, lying in Allegheny county, whereon there is three and four years county tax due; and whereas we are ignorant of the present owners of most of said land, or their residence, having returns only of the names of the original patentees and warrantees, this is, therefore, to inform the present owners, that all the aforesaid lands, or so much thereof as will be necessary to defray the tax and costs, will be exposed to Public Sale on TUESDAY the 6th of AUGUST next, unless the arrears of taxes are previously paid off.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
EBENEZER DENNY,
WILLIAM DUNNING,
} *Commissioners.*

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1799.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing three hundred acres and allowance, lying in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, on the State road leading to Greensburgh, between 18 and 20 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Robert M'Kean, Thomas Man and others. Any person wishing to become the purchaser may see the premises and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, at Mr. William Christie's Store in Pittsburgh.

JAMES LYON.

June 10, 1799.

Donation Lands.

NOTICE is hereby given that claims for DONATION LANDS granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers and Soldiers of the line belonging to the said State in the late war, will be received at the Office of the Comptroller General of said State until the 1st of September next, inclusive, and that the subscribers, authorized by law, will sit as a Board at said Office on every Monday, from ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the afternoon, to hear and determine all unsatisfied claims already filed, as well as those which may be filed on or before the said first day of September next.

JOHN DONNALDSON, Comptroller.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Register.
PETER BAYNTON, Treasurer.
Department of Accounts of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1799. } tf.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 11, 1799.

Public Notice is hereby given,

Pursuant to the Act of Congress passed on the 18 day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act regulating "the grants of land appropriated for military "services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among "the Heathen;" and the Act supplementary to the said recited Act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine—to wit,

I.

THAT the tract of Land hereinafter described namely, 'beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due west to the main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence—thence *down* the said river to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; then along the line so run to the place of beginning;' has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned,

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres,

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the twelfth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800, and prior to the first day of January 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

HAVING obtained drafts of the First, Second Third and Fourth Donation Districts, north and west of the river Allegheny, I take the liberty to inform the public that I will attend at my house in the Second District, on Slippery Rock, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any lands in the said districts, to any person that may apply. From my knowledge and experience in this country, I flatter myself I can do this business with accuracy and dispatch, and to the satisfaction of the employer.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, jun.

April 23, 1799. 12t

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen on the night of the 10th inst. out of Mr. Marie's Lot in Pittsburgh, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen and a half hands high, seven years old; has a star in his forehead and a large saddle spot on his back—his hind feet are white, branded on the near shoulder and buttock E. Whoever delivers said Horse to Mr. Marie, or to Major Thomas Waring, Limestone, Kentucky, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES H. WARING.

June 14, 1799.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON April 19.

YESTERDAY the Dublin Mail arrived; but it brings no intelligence of the least importance. The courts martial are proceeding in their trials, and the country seems to have respite from the depredations which were lately so frequent. The report that the prisoners in the different gaols were to be transferred to the King of Prussia, to be employed by him in his armies or in his mines, is generally discredited, and we trust that government will think it the duty to contradict a rumour so disgraceful to the state.

The negociators at Rastadt, in seeing the war raging around, must be mortified at the insignificance of their diplomacy, compared with the decision of the warlike pacificators. The Gordian knot which they have been so long labouring to untie, the sword looses with a single stroke.

April 19.

By the Hamburgh mail which arrived yesterday, we are put into possession of letters from the important scene of action several days later than the accounts by the former packet, although they confirm the advices of the rapid retreats of the French, and the glorious success of the Archduke, yet we do not find that the Austrians have been able further to profit from their victories. It appears that Jourdan, after the complete overthrow he sustained on the 25th ult. fled under the apprehension that the Archduke was able to take full advantage of his conquest, which he either unfortunately did not, or the strong position of the right wing of the French made it imprudent to follow up his success with the celerity which was fondly hoped. Accordingly we find that the French have not crossed the Rhine, and that nothing further had occurred between the two armies up to the 6th instant. This forbearance on the part of the Archduke may, however, be the effect of policy rather than of weakness. He has learnt from dear-bought experience that Kehl is a tenable post, and that he might lose much valuable time in forcing the French to cross the Rhine, whereas, by turning his army against Switzerland, he would strike a more fatal blow against the Republic. This appears to be the line of his operations, and our readers will find in this paper the copy of the proclamation addressed to the Swiss, which we mentioned yesterday.

It is expected from the oppression of every kind practised by the French in the countries they have overrun and revolutionized, that the Swiss will flock to the standard of the Archduke. We understand that an effectual stimulant will be held out to them. They are to be regimented and taken into British pay; a plan for this purpose is formed, and it is that 20,000 men will in this way be added to the Austrian force at the expence of Great Britain, and thus without the expence of a subsidy, we shall contribute largely to the common cause of the war. The effect of this project essentially depends on the army of Massena. The accounts respecting this army and his position are still defective. Letters from Zurich says, that he has taken measures for the defence of Shaffhausen, and a number of concurring letters from different parts of Switzerland assert, unequivocal symptoms of insurrection have broken out in different parts of that country—that the Declaration of War by the Helvetic Directory, has yet been unheeded with any effect—that the levies of men have even been opposed, and that the Militia in general hostile to the French. Our readers will find these facts in the different letters, and they will recollect that they come to us through the medium of German Gazettes, and that we have no means of ascertaining their authenticity. We may, however, believe, that a spirited and indignant people, recollecting the horrors which were committed in the outraged name of Liberty, would be likely to take advantage of the reverse of fortune which their new masters have suffered, and that they would be likely to disobey a mandate which could not be enforced. Every thing in our mind will depend on the attitude of this appeal to the Swiss. On that ground the French are truly vulnerable, and it seems to be the plan of the Archduke to assail them in public in this quarter.

SUABIA, APRIL 4.

PROCLAMATION

Of the Archduke Charles, Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army, to the Swiss.

IN consequence of the two victories obtained over the French army, which, without any previous declaration of war, had advanced on their positions, and had exercised hostilities, made attacks in every quarter, the troops under my command have entered the Swiss country not to wage war with the well affected!

out to purſue the common enemy, againſt whom you yourſelves bravely fought for your liberty and independence, and whoſe ſuperior force alone was able to reduce you to the wretched ſituation in which you are placed, and againſt which you have already expreſſed your decided opinion. Among other pretences which are brought forward to reconcile you to this ſtate of dependance and ſubjection, in which you are placed, it has been repreſented as the object of the Imperial Court to make your territories the ſubject of partition. Attempts likewiſe have been made to alarm you with the apprehenſion that the Imperial army threatened you with ſubjugation and plunder.

For theſe reaſons I feel myſelf called upon ſolemnly to make known to the whole Swiſs nation, that it is the purpoſe of his Imperial majeſty to regulate himſelf by the aſſurances which their high mightineſſes of the Swiſs confederacy have on every occaſion diſcovered of their conſtant friendſhip and neighbourly regard, and to preſerve with them the friendly relations which have hitherto ſubſiſted. His Imperial majeſty likewiſe has no other object in view but to enter upon negociations, by which the Swiſs may be ſecured in their independence, integrity, freedom, privileges and poſſeſſions.

For theſe reaſons I expect that the troops under my command, which have entered the Swiſs territories from the pureſt motives, will upon this arduous and preſſing occaſion, be ſupported by all thoſe who have a regard to the intereſt of their country and the true intereſt of the confederacy, and that the people of Switzerland will abſtain from every meaſure by which the evils of war may be encreaſed.

Among the various advantages which ſuch a conduct will confer upon Switzerland, it will not be the leſs conſiderable, that the regulations which have been impoſed with hoſtile views, and by violent interference, will be aboliſhed, and that the former relations, with regard to commerce and communication between Germany and Switzerland, will be again eſtabliſhed.

The ARCHDUKE.

30th March, 1799.

April 28.

General Jourdan has reſigned his command in the armies and returned to Paris.

Government has received diſpatches from capt. Trowbridge who commands the Britiſh ſquadron off the Nile, dated 17th February, theſe ſtate, on the authority of accounts from the continent moſt ſatisfactorily accredited, that the plague, uncommonly extenſive and virulent, had broken out in Egypt; and that the French were literally & ſpecifically dying by thouſands. They add, that ſhould this malady continue its deſtructive influence for ſix weeks longer, that it was not probable a Frenchman would be left in Egypt. No freſh operation had been taken againſt Alexandria, as Captain Trowbridge awaited the arrival of Sir Sydney Smith, with troops, &c. from the Archipelago.

After this paper was put to preſs we received the Paris journals of ſo late a date at Thurſday laſt. Excepting the evacuation, by the French, of Schaffhauſen, which took place on the 15th inſtant, and the reſignation of the command in Italy by gen. Scherer, they do not contain any new events of importance.

RASTADT, April 4.

Since yeſterday every appearance ſeems to confirm the idea that the French army of the Danube will repaſs the Rhine. The retreat from the paſſes of the Black Foreſt into the plain on the banks of the river has already begun.—General Jourdan yeſterday, with Gen. Ernouf, arrived at Straſburgh. According to ſome the chief command will be given to General Joubert—according to others, to General Maſſena. A number of troops, however, were this day ſent acroſs the river. The Imperialiſts have advanced as far as Homberg.

Another letter of the ſame date.

One while it was ſaid that the French waited merely the reinforcements expected from the interior, in order again to penetrate into Suabia: it is now ſaid that the French head quarters will be transferred to Straſburg. The greateſt part of the French General's ſtaff is at Offenberg. A great number of French troops have filed off to Kehl.

General Jourdan is indiſpoſed at Straſburg. Jourdan's adjutant, Legrand, loſt an arm and a leg in the affair of the 25th. Brigade General Compere loſt both his legs.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

Forty brave Americans, were on Monday, enrolled at the new Rendezvous at Fell's Point, for the ſervice of the United States by Lieutenants Edwards and Sterrett—this is a ſtrong proof of the patriotiſm of our ſeamen.

CINCINNATI, June 11.

INDIAN NEWS.

BY a gentleman who arrived in town on Wedneſday laſt, we are informed that, on the 29th or 30th ult. as two men were hunting horſes on Floyd's Fork, near the town of Shelby, (Kentucky) they were ſurprized by a party of Indians, who appeared by their dreſs hoſtile.—In a ſhort time theſe appearances were realized, for, no ſooner had they approached within gun ſhot, than the Indians fired—killed one—and put a bullet through the cloaths of the other, who made his eſcape without receiving any other damage.—On his return home, ſpread the alarm thro' the neighbourhood, in conſequence of which, the inhabitants immediately ſtationed, and put themſelves in a ſtate of defence.—The Indians are ſuppoſed to be Shawaneſe or Delawares. This information may be relied on, as our informant was knowing to the circumſtance.

A gentleman who arrived in town laſt Saturday evening, from Hamilton, informs, that the Indians have warned Captain John Hamilton, (a gentleman who has been a long time a trader among them—and who now lives at the Big ſpring, five miles the other ſide of Hamilton), to move within this preſent moon, into the town, elſe, he might expect, that he and family would be killed, as there were a party collecting to come againſt the Frontiers.

Pittsburgh, June 29.

Thurſday next cloſes the 23d year ſince the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA declared themſelves FREE AND INDEPENDENT.—Our ſituation at that time, contraſted with our ſtanding amongſt Nations at the preſent, muſt ſtrike every obſerver with aſtoniſhment, at the rapid progreſs of this country to eminence and reſpectability, notwithſtanding all the attempts to "ſtop the wheels of government," by the Jacobins and diſorganizers among us.

*** For, "A portion of Out Lot, No. 22," advertiſed in the firſt page of this paper by the Sheriff for ſale on the firſt Tueſday of July next, as the property of John Moſſman, read, "A portion of Out Lot, No. 21."

☞ The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittſburgh are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance on Monday Evening next at the uſual time and place, as ſeveral members are liable to be ſtruck off the liſt for delinquency, and other buſineſs of importance will be laid before the meeting. June 28, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

Juſt opening by

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

At their Store the Corner of Front and Market Streets, a general aſſortment of GOODS. As uſual, they have a variety of common and ſuperfine

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good—a quantity of low priced Muſlins; Caſtings and Pig Lead, &c. which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Thoſe indebted to them longer than ſix months, by diſcharging the ſame before the firſt of September next, will ſave coſt.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1799.

To be Sold at Public Vendue

AT the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela, oppoſite Pittſburgh, on Saturday the 13th of July next, ſundry Milch Cows, young cattle, a handſome ſaddle Horſe, a quantity of Houſhold Furniture, Impliments of Husbandry, tools, &c. a number of large Hogs, lop-ear'd, of the right Engliſh breed, a light Cart and Saddle, with ſundry other articles too tedious to mention. The ſubſcriber will rent the Houſe where he lives, alſo, a large and excellent garden adjoining, which is replete with all ſorts of roots and other garden ſtuff, it contains a number of choice apple, peach and cherry trees. The conditions of the vendue will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOHN ORMSBY.

June 27, 1799.

THE ſubſcriber propoſes for Private Sale, at any time before the September Court, the Meſſuage and Smith Shop, which he now occupies, to which is attached a full lot of ground. The ſituation is ſo public (being on the ſquare) and ſo generally known by the ſubſcriber's long reſidence on it, that a particular deſcription of it is deemed unneceſſary, but it may be proper to mention that the houſe is of Brick, and two ſtories high, and that the Smith Shop is alſo two ſtories high, and a very complete one. The ſubſcriber being about to move up the river, will ſell on moderate terms, both as to price and payments. An indiſputable title will be given, and the time of poſſeſſion will be made to ſuit the purchaſer.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

Pittſburgh, June 20, 1799.

Twenty Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 16th inſt. an apprentice boy named THOMAS REED, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, much given to drinking, had on a blue jacket, thickſet breeches, worſted ſtockings, and a wool hat. The above reward will be given to any perſons that will deliver him to me

ALEXANDER SHAW.

Pittſburgh, June 27, 1799.

I HAVE given two notes of hand to a certain John Smith, one of the notes is due the 3d of July 1799, and the other in one year from that date, in conſideration of a piece of land, but as ſaid Smith cannot make me a title, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his bargain.

JAMES CLARK.

June 20, 1799.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, but ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, a ſortel Mare, 9 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, has dark ſpots on her neck, and a lump on the inſide of her near fore leg, between the foot-lock joint and the knee—alſo, a bay Horſe, 3 years old, no perceivable mark, about 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid for taking up and ſecuring ſaid creatures ſo that the owner may get them again, and reaſonable charges if brought home to the ſubſcriber living within one mile and an half of White's mill on Racoon creek.

FREDERICK COOL.

June 22, 1799.

THE Pittſburgh Troop of Light Dragoons are to meet at the uſual Parade, on Thurſday next the 4th of July, at nine o'clock in the morning, [illegible] that a punctual attendance [illegible] member.

[illegible]N, Captain.

June 26, 1799.

Four Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the inclоſure of William Thompſon, in Pitt townſhip, on the 3d of June, a brown HORSE, 8 years old, 15 hands and an half high, marked with the ſaddle. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and delivers him to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable expences.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

June 27 1799.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on the 19th of June, OBED DAVIES, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, which he wears tied, a down look, rather ſtoops in his walk, but no coat on when he went off. Whoever delivers him to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable expences.

SAMUEL M'CORD, Jailor.

Pittſburgh, June 27, 1799.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber as a ſtray, a two year old Filly, a dark Bay, a glaſs eye, a blaze in her face, white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BELL.

[illegible] June 20, 1799.

Lands in New-Connecticut.

THE Subſcriber has ſurveyed into Lots, two townſhips near the South-Eaſt Corner of that well known Tract of Land, called the Weſtern Reſerve, or New Connecticut, which lies South of Lake Erie and Weſt of Pennſylvania; which he now offers for Sale to actual Settlers. Theſe Towns, according to the original Survey of the tract, are No. 5, in the 1ſt Range, which is now called Hartford, and No. 4, in the 2d Range, now called Vienna; and are ſituated within ſeventy Miles of Pittſburgh, and within three Miles of the boatable Waters of the Ohio—Good Roads are Cut to and through them, and there are ſeveral Settlements within ten and ſome within two Miles of ſaid Towns. Conſiderable Improvements were made upon the Lands laſt Summer, and a Number of Settlers are now moving upon them. The Land in general is level, but diverſified with handſome Riſes, is covered with a rich Growth of Timber, of Oak of all Kinds, principally of white; Walnut of every kind, particularly black; Cheſnut, Butternut, Whitewood, Aſh, Elm, Cherry, Cucumber Tree, &c. &c. with a Proportion of Beach and Hard Maple Groves.—The Soil excellent for every Production common to the Climate, and particularly for Grain and Graſs.—is free from Stone, and tolerably ſupplied with living Streams and Springs of good and pure water. The title certain, and Warrantee Deeds will be given.——Theſe Lands are now offered at a low Price, and preſent a certain Proſpect to induſtrious Men of ſmall property, of ſecuring an ample Eſtate for Themſelves and Children.—Suitable Encouragement will be granted Settlers who can be well recommended, and good Wages in Land for Workmen this Summer.——For Terms of Sale, inquire of Ephraim Root, Eſq at Hartford, or of the Subſcriber, who will be upon the Land this Summer.—The Subſcriber is alſo Proprietor in Towns No. 13, in the 1ſt Range,—No. 5, in the 6th Range,—and No. 8, in the 7th Range, which are upon and near the great Roads now compleated Eaſt and weſt, and North and South acroſs the Tract, where he will diſpoſe of Land in Quantities, agreeable to the Wiſhes of the Purchaſer

URIEL HOLMES, Jun.

LITCHFIELD, (Con.) April 1ſt, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcriber reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1798.

William Larwill,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends for the generous aſſiſtance afforded him ſince he was put in confinement—his ſtores having been broke open by night, and his property violently taken away by a certain William Gazzam, who adverтiſes he is authoriſed to receive debts due me, but it is unfortunate for the ſaid Gazzam, he can produce no account againſt one perſon. Larwill, who is diſpoſed to pay his juſt debts, has a right to receive, as will be ſeen in the following note that has been obligingly ſent him.

Pittsburgh, February 14, 1799.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1799.

SIR,

HAVING been of your council from the firſt, and acquainted with every tranſaction relative to what William Gazzam in his advertiſement in the Pittsburgh Gazette, calls an *aſſignment* of your property, we are of opinion that it was not an aſſignment, but an *agreement* to aſſign and changed no property, until actual delivery, and even as to what was delivered the property reverted and became veſted in you, as the agreement was waved by Gazzam on recurring to his ſuit, in conſideration of withdrawing which the agreement was made; and that now you have a right to retain, or regain, as the caſe may be, and to recover your debts as if no ſuch agreement had ever taken place.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.
JAMES MONTGOMERY.
SAM. S. MAHON.

*** The Citizens of [illegible]burgh who wiſh to celebrate the Fo[illegible] July are requeſted to meet at the C[illegible] THIS EVENING at [illegible] o'clock, in order [illegible] ſome plan for that purpoſe.

Gabriel Dub[illegible]

NOT intending to keep ſtore [illegible] takes the liberty of informing [illegible] that he will diſpoſe of his remaining [illegible] the loweſt poſſible prices, for Caſh.

At ſame time he requeſts thoſe [illegible] is indebted, to preſent their accounts [illegible] ſhall be immediatel diſcharged, and [illegible] ſtand indebted to him, are earneſtly [illegible] to pay off their reſpective accounts [illegible] the 15th day of July next, on failure [illegible] their accounts will, without reſpect [illegible] be put into the hands of a magiſtrate.

Pittſburgh, June 24, 1799.

FOR SALE.

The following Tracts of

DONATION LANDS,

In the Firſt Diſtrict—No. 6, 10, 41, [illegible] 63, 82, 86, 136, 150, 171, 180.

Second Diſtrict—No. 33, 171, 343, 36[illegible] 427, 1870, 1895, 1942.

Third Diſtrict—No. 24, 57, 60, 430, 5[illegible] 529.

Fourth Diſtrict—No. 68, 73, 75, 65[illegible] 765, 796, 828, 854, 861.

Fifth Diſtrict—No. 89, 96, 871, 88[illegible] 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Diſtrict—No. 1224, 1296, 1361.

Seventh Diſtrict—No. 135, 1368, 136[illegible] 1474.

Eighth Diſtrict—No. 159, 1525, 1599, [illegible] 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 165[illegible] [illegible] 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, [illegible]

The following *DEPRECIATION LANDS*.

In the Second Diſtrict—No. 107.

Third Diſtrict—No. 91, 94.

Fourth Diſtrict—No. 66, 77, 78, 79, 9[illegible] 143, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178.

Fifth Diſtrict—No. 108, 287, 288.

The above Tracts of Land are for ſale on the following terms, viz. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fourth in two years, one fourth in three years and one fourth in four years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, will apply to the ſubſcriber on the banks of the Allegheny river, who is duly authoriſed to ſell them.

JAMES SAMPLE.

March 29, 799.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, June 17.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Lydia, Capt. [illegible] from Limerick, whence he ſailed on the 7th May. By this brig we have a confirmation of the ſailing of the Breſt fleet, conſiſting of 18 of the line, and four frigates—their preſumed deſtination was Ireland. There is, however, probability, that they have ere this met with a furious interruption by Lord Bridport's ſquadron conſiſting of 17 ſail of the line, as information had been received, that he had paſſed the French fleet in a fog.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20

The Britiſh forces in Portugal the beginning March laſt, conſiſted of the 12th Light Dragoons, the 2d battalion of Royals, and the 51ſt regt. to which were to be added the 17th and 2[illegible] Light Dragoons, (which, with the 12th, were to be brigaded under Gen. Tarlton) 4 troops of the firſt dragoon guards, 4 ditto Inniskilling, 4 [illegible] Scots Greys, with 4 of the 1ſt, 4 of the Cinque Ports, and 4 of the Fifeſhire Fencible cavalry, together with the 8th, 79th and 35th regiments of foot.

The favourable complexion of the affairs of the Combined Powers, on the Continent, has induced the Cabinet of St. James' to recall theſe troops:—Their commander, General Tarlton, was expected to arrive in England the latter end of April.

The frigate United States, we underſtand will be ready for ſea on Sunday next. The recruits which ſhe has lately enliſted, are moſtly compoſed of native Americans.

The Conſtellation, we learn, is to proceed to New-York.

The Aurora of Wedneſday morning ſays that "Gen. La Fayette may be expected to arrive in the United States in the courſe of the next month."

The Roſetta, Captain Prince, has arrived at Baltimore, in 14 days from Cape Francois, with diſpatches for the Executive of the United States and about 40 priſoners.

PATRICK HENRY, Eſq. of Virginia, one of the Envoys appointed the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs to treat with the French Republic, died on Thurſday the 6th of June inſt. His great virtues and patriotiſm are well known to his countrymen.

Alſo died, on the 7th inſtant, in the 53d year of his age, His Excellency INCREASE SUMNER, Eſq. Governor of Maſſachuſetts.

The United States' ſhip Ganges and Norfolk were ſeen in chaſe of a French ſquadron of privateers and privateers, between Gaudaloupe and St. Thomas, and had every proſpect of overtaking them.

board of ships or vessels in any port of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, if bound to the United States, whether in or out of their respective districts, for the purposes of demanding the manifests aforesaid, and of examining and searching the said ships or vessels; and the said officers respectively, shall have free access to the cabin and every other part of a ship or vessel; and if any box, trunk, chest, cask, or other package, shall be found in the cabin, steerage or forecastle of such ship or vessel, or in any other place separate from the residue of the cargo, it shall be the duty of the said officer to take a particular account of every such box, trunk, chest, cask or other package, and of the marks and numbers thereof, if any there be, and a description thereof, and if he shall judge proper, to put a seal or seals on every such box, trunk, chest, cask or other package; and such an account and description shall be by him forwarded without delay to the collector of the district to which such ship or vessel is bound. And if upon her arrival at the port of her entry, the boxes, trunks, chests, casks or other packages so described, or any of them, shall be missing, or if the seals put thereon be broken, the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall forfeit and pay for every such box, trunk, chest, cask or other package so missing, or of which the seals shall be broken, the sum of two hundred dollars. And it shall also be lawful for the inspectors who may be put on board of any ship or vessel (and they are hereby required and enjoined so to do) to secure after sun-set in each evening, or previous to their quitting the ship or vessel, the hatches and other communications with the hold of such ship or vessel, or any other part thereof he or they may judge necessary, with locks or other proper fastenings, which locks or other fastenings shall not be opened, broken or removed until the morning following, or after the rising of the sun, and in the presence of the inspector or inspectors by whom the same shall have been so affixed, except by special licence from the collector of the port, and naval officer thereof, if any, for that purpose first had and obtained. And if the said locks or other fastenings, or any of them, shall be broken or removed during the night, or before the said rising of the sun, or without the presence of the said inspector or inspectors, or without such license first had and obtained, or if any goods or packages shall be clandestinely landed, notice thereof shall be immediately given by the inspector or inspectors to the collector and naval officer of the district, port or place where the vessel may be; and the master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, shall for each or every of the offence aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Officers of the customs may go on board of vessels, at their duty therein.

Further duty of inspectors

Sec. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That when the delivery of goods, wares and merchandize from on board of any ship or vessel, shall have been completed, copies of the accounts or entries, which shall have been kept or made thereof, by the

Inſpectors to make returns of their deliveries, to be collect. or and naval officer.

officer or officers who ſhall have been charged with the ſaid deliveries, ſhall be returned to the collector of the diſtrict and naval officer of the ſame, if any there be, within three days after ſuch delivery hath been completed, if at the port where ſuch officer or officers reſide, and if at any other port, as ſoon as the nature of the caſe will admit not exceeding fifteen days; and the accounts or entries to be returned as aforeſaid, ſhall compriſe all deliveries made purſuant to permits as aforeſaid, and all packages or merchandize ſent to the public ſtores; alſo each and every package remaining on board of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, for the purpoſe of being exported therein to a foreign port or place, or to ſome other diſtrict of the United States. And the returns of the inſpectors, to be made as aforeſaid, ſhall be according to the following form, namely:

Form of inſpector's return.

Return of merchandize unladen under my inſpection, purſuant to permits for that purpoſe, from on board the (inſert the names of the veſſel and maſter) from (inſert the port from which the veſſel arrived.)

When delivered or ſent to ſtore.	Dates of permits.	Marks.	Numbers.	Deſcription of packages.	Contents.	To whom delivered, or whether ſent to ſtore, or remaining on board.	Remarks.

Inſpector's return to be examin'd by the ſurveyor, naval officer and collector.

And the returns to be made as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſigned by the inſpectors reſpectively, under whoſe ſuperintendance the deliveries ſhall have been made; and after examination, and being found correct, ſaid returns ſhall be counterſigned or certified by the ſurveyor of the port, if any there be, at the port where the deliveries have been made; and the ſaid returns ſhall be tranſmitted by him to the naval officer, if any there be, who ſhall compare the ſame with the manifeſts and entries in his poſſeſſion; and if any difference ſhall appear, the particulars thereof ſhall be noted by endorſement on the ſaid returns, and if no difference ſhall appear, it ſhall be ſo noted by like endorſements, and tranſmit the ſame to the collector of the diſtrict, and on being returned to the collector, it ſhall be by him compared with the manifeſts and entries of ſuch goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall have been made by the owner or owners, conſignee or conſignees, or his or their factor or agent; and if any difference ſhall appear, the ſame ſhall be noted by

endorſement on ſuch manifeſts, ſpecifying the particulars thereof; and if no difference ſhall appear, it ſhall be noted by like endorſement, that the delivery hath correſponded with the entry or entries thereof; which endorſement or memorandum ſhall in each caſe, be ſubſcribed by the officer by whom ſuch compariſon ſhall have been made.

Goods remaining on board after 15 days to be taken into inſpector's poſſeſſion.

Sec. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That if at the expiration of fifteen working days, after the time within which the report of the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, ſo required to be made to the collector of a diſtrict as aforeſaid, there ſhall be found on board, any goods, wares and merchandize, other than ſhall have been reported for ſome other diſtrict, or ſome foreign port or place, the ſaid inſpector or inſpectors ſhall take poſſeſſion thereof: *Provided*, That with the conſent of the owner or conſignee of any goods, wares or merchandize, or with the conſent of the owner or maſter of the veſſel in which the ſame may be imported, the ſaid goods, wares or merchandize may be taken poſſeſſion of at any time, after five days notice to the collector of the diſtrict. And all goods, wares or merchandize taken as aforeſaid, ſhall be delivered purſuant to the order of the collector of the diſtrict; for which a certificate or receipt ſhall be granted in the following form:

District of
Port of

Form of receipt therefor.

I certify that there has been received into ſtore, from on board the (inſert the denomination and name of the veſſel) whereof (inſert the name) is maſter, from (inſert the port or place where from) the following merchandize, to wit: (here enumerate the ſeveral packages, their denominations, marks and numbers, and if articles in bulk, the quantity) lodged by (inſert the name) inſpector, under whoſe care the ſaid veſſel was unladen.

A. B.

Such goods to be kept for nine months and then ſold.

The overplus, after the duties & charges are retained, to be paid into the treaſury.

And the ſaid goods ſhall be kept with due and reaſonable care, at the charge and riſk of the owner or owners thereof, for the term of nine months, and if within that time no claim be made for the ſame, the ſaid collector ſhall procure an inventory of the ſaid goods, and an appraiſement thereof to be made, and to be verified on oath or affirmation by two or more reputable merchants, before the ſaid collector, and to remain with him; and ſaid collector ſhall afterwards cauſe the ſaid goods to be ſold at public auction (previouſly cauſing the ſame to be advertiſed in one or more of the public newſpapers, printed at or neareſt to the port or place where the ſale is to be, for the ſpace of one month) and retaining the duties thereon agreeably to ſuch inventory and appraiſement, and all charges thereon, ſhall pay the overplus, if any there be, into the treaſury of the United States, there to remain for the uſe of the owner or owners, who ſhall, upon due proof of his, her or their property, be entitled to receive the ſame; for which purpoſe the collector ſhall

transmit with the said overplus, a copy of the inventory, appraisement and account of sales, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the packages sold, their contents, the name of the vessel and master in which, and of the port or place from whence they were imported, and the time when, and the name of the person or persons to whom the said goods were consigned in the manifest; and the receipt or certificate of the collector shall exonerate the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel in which such goods, wares and merchandize were imported, from all claim of the owner or owners thereof: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be understood to prohibit the sale of such quantities of goods stored as aforesaid, as may be necessary to discharge the duties thereon, at the time or times when such duties shall become due and payable: *And provided*, that where any entry shall have been duly made of such goods, the same shall not be appraised; and that where such goods are of a perishable nature, they shall be sold forthwith: *Provided further*, that the said limitation of fifteen days shall not extend to ships or vessels laden with salt or coal; but if the said master or owner of any such ship or vessel, so laden with salt or coal, requires a longer time to discharge her cargo, the wages or compensation of the inspector, for every day's attendance, exceeding the said fifteen days, shall be paid by the said master or owner; and thereupon the collector is hereby authorized and required to allow such longer time as in his judgment he may think necessary to discharge such cargo, not exceeding fifteen days. And if by reason of the delivery of the cargo in several districts, more than the said term of fifteen working days, shall in the whole be spent therein, the wages or compensation of the inspector or inspectors who may be employed on board of any ship or vessel, in respect to which such term may be so exceeded, shall for every day of such excess, be paid by the said master or owner; and it shall be the duty of such inspectors, previously to the clearance of such ship or vessel, to render an exact account to the collector of all such compensations as shall have been paid, or shall be due and payable by such master or owner.

Provisoes.

Wages of inspectors, exceeding 15 days to be paid by the master or owner.

Penalty on the master when the cargo does not agree with the report or manifest.

Sec. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That if any package whatever, which shall have been reported as aforesaid, shall be wanting, and not found on board such ship or vessel, or if the goods, wares and merchandize on board such ship or vessel, shall otherwise not agree with the report or manifest delivered by the master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, in every such case the master or other person having such charge or command, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars: *Provided nevertheless*, That if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector, naval officer and surveyor, or to the major part of them, where those officers are established at any port, or to the satisfaction of the collector alone, where neither of the said *others* is established, or in case of trial for the said penalty, to the satisfaction of

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the court, that no part whatever of the goods, wares or merchandize of ſuch ſhip or veſſel has been unſhipped, landed or unladen ſince it was taken on board, except as ſhall have been ſpecified in the ſaid report or manifeſt, and purſuant to permits as aforeſaid, or that the ſaid diſagreement is by accident or miſtake, in ſuch caſe the penalty aforeſaid ſhall not be inflicted; but in all caſes as aforeſaid, the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of any ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be required and ſhall make a poſt entry or addition to the report or manifeſt by him delivered, of any and all goods, wares or merchandize omitted to be inciuded and reported in ſuch manifeſt; and it ſhall not be lawful to grant a permit to unlade any ſuch goods, wares or merchandize ſo omitted, before ſuch poſt entry or addition to ſuch report or manifeſt has been made.

Poſt entry to be made in ſuch caſes.

Sec. 58 *And be it further enacted*, That the following allowances ſhall be made for the drafts and tare of the articles ſubject to duty by weight, on the importation and exportation thereof, that is to ſay; for draft on any quantity of one hundred weight, or one hundred and twelve pounds, one pound; on any quantity above one and not exceeding two hundred weight, two pounds; on any quantity above two and not exceeding three hundred weight, three pounds: on any quantity above three and not exceeding ten hundred weight, four pounds; on any quantity above ten and not exceeding eighteen hundred weight, ſeven pounds; on any quantity above eighteen hundred weight, nine pounds.

Allowances for draft,

For tare on every whole cheſt of bohea tea, ſeventy pounds; on every half cheſt, thirty-ſix pounds; on every quarter cheſt, twenty pounds; on every cheſt of hyſon, or other green teas, the groſs weight of which ſhall be ſeventy pounds or upwards, twenty pounds; on every box of other tea, not leſs than fifty or more than ſeventy pounds groſs, eighteen pounds; if eighty pounds groſs, twenty pounds; and from eighty pounds groſs and upwards, twenty-two pounds; which tares ſhall include rope, canvas and other coverings; on all other boxes of tea, according to the invoice or actual weight thereof; on coffee in bags, two per cent; in bales, three per cent; in caſks, twelve per cent; on ſugar, other than loaf ſugar in caſks, twelve per cent; in boxes, fifteen per cent; in bags or mats, five per cent; on cocoa in caſks, ten per cent; in bags, one per cent; on pimento in caſks, ſixteen per cent; in bags, three per cent; on cheeſe in hampers or baſkets, ten per cent; in boxes, twenty per cent; on candles in boxes, eight per cent; on chocolate in boxes, ten per cent; on cotton in bales, two per cent; in ſeroons, ſix per cent; on glauber ſalts in caſks, eight per cent; on indigo in barrels, twelve per cent; in other caſks, fifteen per cent; in ſeroons, ten per cent; in bags or mats, three per cent; on nails in caſks, eight per cent; on pepper in caſks, twelve per cent; in bales five per cent; in bags, two per cent; ſugar candy in boxes, ten per cent; ſegars in caſks or boxes, eighteen per cent; ſoap in boxes, ten per cent; ſhot in caſks,

And for tare.

three per cent; twine in casks, twelve per cent; in bales, three per cent; on all other goods according to the invoice thereof, or actual weight: *Provided always*, That where the original invoices of any of the said articles are produced at the time of making entry for such articles, and the tare or tares appear therein, it shall be lawful for the collector and naval officer, where there is one, if they see fit, with the consent of the importer or importers, consignee or consignees, to estimate the said tare or tares according to such invoice, but if not determined at the time of entry, the tare or tares as above, shall be granted and allowed.

Allowance for leakage and breakage.

Sec. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That there be an allowance of two per cent. for leakage, on the quantity which shall appear by the gauge to be contained in any cask of liquors subject to duty by the gallon; and ten per cent. on all beer, ale and porter in bottles; and five per cent. on all other liquors in bottles, to be deducted from the invoice quantity, in lieu of breakage; or it shall be lawful to compute the duties on the actual quantity, to be ascertained by tale, at the option of the importer, to be made at the time of entry.

Vessels arriving in distress, at ports to which they are not bound may be unloaded free from duty.

Sec. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel, from any foreign port or place, compelled by distress of weather or other necessity, shall put into any port or place of the United States, not being destined for the same, and if the master or other person having the charge or command of any such ship or vessel, together with the mate or person next in command, shall within twenty-four hours after her arrival, make protest in the usual form, upon oath or affirmation, before a notary public or other person duly authorized, or before the collector of the district where the said ship or vessel shall so arrive, who is hereby empowered to administer the same, setting forth the cause or circumstance of such distress or necessity, which protest, if not made before the collector, shall be produced to him and to the naval officer (if any there be) and a copy thereof lodged with him or them. And the master or other person aforesaid, shall also within forty eight hours after such arrival, make report in writing to the said collector, of the said ship or vessel and her cargo, as is directed hereby to be done in other cases. And if it shall be made appear to the said collector, by the certificate of the wardens of the port, or other officers usually charged with and accustomed to ascertain the condition of ships or vessels arriving in distress, if any such there be, or by the certificate of any two reputable merchants, to be named for that purpose by the said collector, if no such wardens or other officers duly qualified there be, that there is a necessity for unlading the said ship or vessel, the said collector and naval officer (where any, shall grant a permit for that purpose, and shall appoint an inspector or inspectors to oversee such unlading, who shall keep an account of the same, to be compared with the report made by the master or other person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel; and all goods,

wares and merchandize ſo unladen, ſhall be ſtored under the direction of the ſaid collector, who upon requeſt of the maſter or perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, or of the owner or owners thereof, ſhall together with the naval officer, where there is one, and alone where there is none, grant permiſſion to diſpoſe of ſuch part of the ſaid cargo as may be of a periſhable nature (if any there be) or as may be neceſſary to defray the expences attending ſuch ſhip or veſſel and her cargo: *Provided*, That entry ſhall be made therefor, and the duties thereon, as in other caſes, ſhall be firſt paid or ſecured to be paid: *And provided*, That in caſe the delivery of the cargo do not agree with the report thereof made by the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, and if the difference or diſagreement be not ſatisfactorily accounted for in manner preſcribed by this act, the maſter or other perſon having the charge or command of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſhall be liable to ſuch penalties as in other like caſes are by this act preſcribed. And the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize, or the remainder thereof, which ſhall not be diſpoſed of as aforeſaid, may afterwards be reladen on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, under the inſpection of the officer who ſuperintended the landing thereof, or other proper perſon; and the ſaid ſhip or veſſel may proceed with the ſame to the place of her deſtination, free from any other charge than for the ſtoring and ſafe keeping of the ſaid goods, and fees to the officers of the cuſtoms, as in other caſes.

Cargo to be ſtored.

Part of the cargo may be ſold.

Penalty on a variance between the delivery and report.

The cargo may be reladed.

Sec. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That the ad valorem rates of duty upon goods, wares and merchandize at the place of importation, ſhall be eſtimated by adding twenty per cent. to the actual coſts thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the ſame; and ten per cent. on the actual coſt thereof, if imported from any other place or country, including all charges, commiſſions, outſide packages and inſurance only excepted.

Mode of eſtimating ad valorem rates of duty.

That all foreigns coins and currencies ſhall be eſtimated at the following rates; each pound ſterling of Great-Britain, at four dollars and forty-four cents; each livre tournois of France, at eighteen and a half cents; each florin or guilder of the United Netherlands, at forty cents; each mark banco of Hamburg, at thirty-three and one-third cents; each rix dollar of Denmark, at one hundred cents; each rial of plate and each rial of vellon of Spain, the former at ten cents, the latter at five cents each; each milree of Portugal, at one dollar and twenty-four cents; each pound ſterling of Ireland, at four dollars and ten cents; each tale of China, at one dollar and forty-eight cents; each pagoda of India, at one dollar and ninety-four cents; each rupee of Bengal, at fifty-five cents and one-half; and all other denominations of money, in value as nearly as may be to the ſaid rates, or the intrinſic value thereof, compared with money of the United States: *Provided*, That it ſhall be lawful for the Preſident or the United States, to cauſe to be eſtabliſhed at

Eſtimation of foreign coins and currencies.

and proper regulations for eſtimating the duties on goods, wares and merchandiſe imported into the United States, in reſpect to which the original coſt ſhall be exhibited in a depreciated currency, iſſued and circulated under authority of any foreign government.

Duties to be paid or ſecured before goods are landed.

Sec 62. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties on goods, wares or merchandize imported, ſhall be paid or ſecured to be paid before a permit ſhall be granted for landing the ſame; and where the amount of ſuch duty on goods imported in any ſhip or veſſel, on account of one perſon only, or of ſeveral perſons jointly intereſted, ſhall not exceed fifty dollars, the ſame ſhall be immediately paid, and if it exceed that ſum, ſhall, at the option of the importer or importers, be paid or ſecured to be paid by bond, if on articles the produce of the Weſt-Indies (ſalt excepted) the one half in three, and the other half in ſix calendar months; on ſalt, in nine calender months; on Madeira and all other wines, in twelve calendar months; on all goods, wares or merchandize (other than wines, ſalt and teas imported from Europe) one third in eight, one third in ten, and one third in twelve calendar months; and all goods, wares and merchandize, other than wines, ſalt and teas, imported from any other place than Europe and the Weſt-Indies, one half in ſix months, one quarter in nine months, and the other quarter in twelve months from the date of each reſpective importation; which bond or bonds ſhall include one or more ſureties, to the ſatisfaction of the collector of the diſtrict where the ſaid duties ſhall accrue; and on teas imported from China or Europe, it ſhall be at the option of the importer or importers (to be determined at the time of making entry therefor) either to ſecure the duties thereon, on the ſame terms and ſtipulations as on other goods, wares and merchandize imported, or to give his or her or their bond to the collector of the diſtrict where any ſuch teas ſhall be landed, in double the amount of the duties thereupon, with condition for the payment of the ſaid duties in two years from the date of ſuch bond; which bond ſhall be accepted by ſuch collector without ſurety, upon the terms following, that is to ſay; the teas for the duties whereof ſuch bond ſhall be accepted, ſhall be depoſited at the expenſe and riſk of the ſaid importer or importers, in one or more ſtore-houſe or ſtore-houſes, as the caſe may require, to be agreed upon between the ſaid importer and the inſpector or other officer of inſpection of the revenue, for the port where the ſaid teas ſhall be landed; and upon every ſuch ſtore-houſe, the ſaid inſpector or officer of inſpection, ſhall cauſe to be affixed two locks, the key of one of which locks ſhall be kept by ſuch importer, his or her agent, and the key of the other of which locks ſhall be kept by ſuch inſpector, or by ſuch other perſon as he ſhall depute or appoint in his behalf, whoſe duty it ſhall be to attend at all reaſonable times, for the purpoſe of delivering the ſaid teas out of the ſaid ſtore-houſe or ſtore-houſes; but no delivery ſhall be made of any of the ſaid teas without a permit in writing, under the

Terms of credit for duties.

Particular proviſion reſpecting teas imported from China or Europe.